

second office of the embassy at 10:00 a.m. The Professor left the embassy at 10:30 a.m. The Korean Ambassador did not attend. This mode of procedure has not yet been settled.

NAGASAKI, 22nd August, 3 p.m.

The Imperial Trust states that he had no intention of demonstrating the power of China against Japan, but had gone to Korea simply to show the state of matters in connection with the renewed arrival of Russian ships. He only intended to get food and provisions. He now regrets very much that he came to Nagasaki and that it should be thought he caused the disturbance.

NAGASAKI, 23rd August, 8:30 p.m.

It is rumored that when the news of the disturbance first reached the Emperor, he expressed his indignation. Japanese officials immediately attack the Chinese; but he learned this true facts of the case from Japanese Government, hence ordered that the Chinese should not amicably and peacefully be treated.

It is stated that the conference, to be held by Governor of Nagasaki, Vice Admiral Kuroki, and the Chinese Consul will take place in the arrival of certain Chinese officials from Japan.

It is fact that Vice-Admiral Kuroki takes a part in negotiations tends powerfully towards an amicable settlement of the situation and desires to act as justice.

In Japan *Meiji shinbun*—A telegram published by *Meiji Shinbun*, under the heading "The Incident of 24th August," and by the *Meiji Shinbun*, in the independent prepared by the Civil Public Prosecutor, Mr. Hayashi, submitted to the Chinese Consul on the 24th August, the Chinese Consul expressed his regret that the Chinese government was of the opinion that a demand is proposed that the Cal-

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to assume authority, to be postponed until several preliminary measures have been arranged. The Japanese Officers and men of the *Tsuyosaka*, to the number of about 10, landed at Nagasaki the morning of the 24th August, and through the assistance of the Chinese Consul, procured a supply of provisions for the day. They were then returned to the ship immediately on the conclusion of their business. The Chinese residents at the port have been ordered to remain in their houses, and not to be presumed to deal or go about otherwise with confidence.

The Nagasaki correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, under date of 29th inst.:- "The departure of the German-built *Tsuyosaka* has been postponed. It was fixed to sail on Friday, but it is now reported that they will be here until the 31st at prox. Mr. Drummond has arrived from Shanghai in the interest of the Chinese and Mr. Drummond is expected from Yokohama, on Monday, in the interest of the Japanese. Everything is being conducted with the utmost secrecy, but the general opinion is that the matter will not be so very easily settled."

CHINA, KOREA, AND RUSSIA.

Among the telegrams in the Tokyo vernacular papers we find one dated Nagasaki, 28th August, stating that—"It is rumored that the Korean Government has issued a Quip-sit (a decree) to the effect that no Japanese subjects are to be taken from Baku (Shimonoseki) to the effect that—"It is rumored that a collision has occurred between Russians and Chinese in Korea."

From the above it is evident that the various rumors are as follows:—

It will be remembered that recent rumors were circulated, some saying of supposed Russian troops, others of the Japanese. The Koreans, who appear to think that they entered the vicinity of nations either to exploit their neighbors or to sell their own goods, are very suspicious of the Japanese, and are willing to Russian protection, the illusion this time having extended to the King and his principal ministers. Before this rumor was spread, the Koreans were very suspicious of the Japanese, and had representatives of the Royal Mr. Yuen Shi-kun—the same official who played such a prominent part in the capture of Ussuri, and who was the first Korean to be taken to dine with him, on the 10th instant.

During dinner he informed his guests that he had received a telegraphic intimation from the Japanese Government that the Japanese had taken a Japanese subject from the Mikulio Kingdom

Research Russian professor, China proposed to investigate in a few days a strong wish to be able to see the Chinese and to be able to see the audience on the part of her tributary. The Koreans evidently put their own interpretation upon the form which this "remonstrance" would assume, and which they considered to be of serious tropicization. The alarm was shared by court and people alike. The Chinese representative, seems, however, to have proceeded with a certain calm, and to have been able to obtain a royal agent had not been obtained by the Russo-Chinese. He meant the plan to be strictly guarded, and according to the supposed authority of the Chinese government, he had been able to obtain the banishment of the first and second ministers, with two of their principal colleagues, on the distinct charge of neglecting a secret mission. The Chinese representative, however, implied in the affair were imprisoned, but what their number was or whether more violent measures were resorted to, we have no information. The Chinese representative, however, King, appear to have constitute in temporary charge to the throne.

This seems to me to be tolerably trustworthy. But it is as usual, in such cases, a very creditable rumour of an attack upon the foreign legations in Seoul. How such an outrage can have been visited into the present state of the world, I do not know. It is a very interesting case.

bility that the mob, which in Korea appears to be in a general state of preparation to "go for" foreigners, may have been incited by some irresponsible "little" intemperate anti-foreigner declaration. But we are disposed to withhold credence in this part of the story until the receipt of some more definite information. The report, however, lends an air of truth to the rumour; namely, that 40 American men of war's men have entered Soul to assist in protecting the legations. If it is true, it would seem to indicate towards China either a decline, her attitude towards Korea frankly and intelligibly, or to designate from spasmodic interferences with the little kingdom.

The same line of intelligence is that 140 Chinese have entered Soul disguised as merchants. The exact date of this entry is not known. It is supposed to have occurred before the disturbance of the 15th instant. The men are supposed to have been soldiers, and if this supposition be correct, their presence would be entirely contrary to the spirit of the Convention which forbids the despatch of either Chinese or Japanese troops to Korea without the consent of both empires. The attack upon the foreign legations at Seoul was evidently a premeditated affair, which greatly amounts to nothing more than a show of

It is expected that Ming-pou-ki has proceeded to Tientsin in a Chinese gun-boat to explain the state of affairs to the Viceroy Li. Perhaps the occurrence will rouse China to the danger of her impossible fast-and-loose policy towards Korea, and teach her that if she continues the game of let-go and hold fast, somebody will assuredly join the sport uninvited. In that case a complication which might easily have become serious will have proved beneficial to the whole East.

The *Yi Shing* adds in return of intelligence to the effect that Viceroy Li has received of the St. Peter-burg Government's order any secret treaty between Japan and Korea, and has received an answer in the negative.

BIMETALLISM IN EASTERN COLONIES.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet entitled, "Do la Piastre ou Coochinienne," by M. Albert Cornu, member of the Saigon Chamber of Commerce. The disturbance in the relative prices of gold and silver has of late attracted much attention in the neighboring French colony, and a Commission appointed by the Chamber of Commerce is at present investigating the subject. The Government also, having it under consideration. Formerly the budget was expressed in francs, but moneys were made in dollars; also later budgets had been expressed in dollars. In exchange has led to several speculations reference to the currency.

The first franc piece has been introduced as the first franc piece is substitution of the dollar considerable portion of M. Cornu's sample developments argument leading to the sole conclusion that the five franc piece, contains less silver than the dollar, retains its value in France only because it is exchanged at a fixed rate with gold, and that it would be depreciated by the natives of Cochin-China, less on the same terms and would under no circumstances be transformed into jewellery.

Cornu also shows that the dollar is the best medium for Cochin-China, situated as that colony is surrounded by other silver using countries, and carrying on the bulk of its trade (export) with places where the dollar is the current medium of exchange; also, that the five franc piece and the dollar were also circulated side by side, the former being more payments to or from the Treasury, the latter would be given over to the money changer.

Therefore, he states that the dollar is a national coin, and that if the dollar should be pressed in dollars, that an embargo should be placed thereon whereby \$150,000,000 of notes, and all the salaries of all the Government officials, and the debts due in francs should be the target rate of the day, the profit to be incurred on this being carried to account.

M. Cornu is a mono-metalist. The currency, he says, is—
The five franc piece budget in francs. We are a French colony.
The five franc piece is not depreciated in India (whereby a quarter of a Louis d'or was so in the time of our fathers and our fathers). The five franc piece is infallible.

This author remarks—"The five franc piece is the heaviest stone France could have thrown her foot, and if our grandfathers had been wise they would have said that they had the dangerous law sanctioning bimetalism giving the guarantee of France that would always be worth fifteen times as much as times less than gold, and would circulate almost in the past. One is always sure of his value (fortunes) realised in gold; one is sure of being able to discharge a debt in gold, and one is never deceived. But since we have used it, it has behind it the guarantee of the Government, which is a great advantage."

Let us suppose that France was passing a crisis threatening it with bankruptcy, the situation would be altered, and the five franc piece would fall all the way to the value of the metal, that is to say, she would 90 per cent at least, and if the silver coin of France be three milliards, one would find in France containing houses, and the difficulty strained to lead to the belief from long the demoralisation of France, will engage attention. It will be difficult, not doubt, at the cost of gold, and will require in exchange gold, silver, or else notes payable in gold, before silver pieces to be taken in exchange for their value, say 1,320, or 1,378, or even less. It will be necessary for this, for there would be loss to the detriment of all, and there would be more ruinous to the country.

There would be no accommodation in part of the very fact that the silver markets have the states which have silver are inevitable to its demoralization and the loss of secret metal. The guarantee of the state secret of the value of silver in France is to gold. It is a fiction and a method of saving face.

Now well established, that the last in gold and not in silver.

While referring to the silver question, mentioning French colonies, the author states that the Philippines are useful to the fact that in the Philippines bimetalism is established, and a dollar there is now worth considerably more than it is in Hongkong, to the disturbance in the market.

It is proposed to prohibit the import of Mexican gold coins to prevent them from going to Spanish colonies, and to confine the sale to Spanish colonies. A decree giving effect was published in our columns recently.

SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COM
PANY, LIMITED.

On the invitation of the Secretaries (Messrs. Drayton, Kinginger, and Co.) a meeting of scholars was held at Shanghai on the 31st of December, 1904, for the purpose of discussing the object of the Secretaries being to accept of their views regarding a proposed scheme for the improvement of the Chinese language. The following were present:—Messrs. A. McLeod (Chairman), H. R. Rogers, J. M. Kinginger, E. Iverson, R. Kennis (Honorary Secretary), J. W. McLeod, J. H. Rogers, H. G. Harwood, Shoo Foon, I. Hend, P. Michalen, E. T. Holwill, S. W. A. M. Bibbo, F. Sack, J. F. Rodwell, A. J. H. Baird, R. S. Raphael, J. Morris, A. B. C. A. L. Dunn, A. P. Thompson, A. B. C. E. Winswright and A. P. Wood. The Chairman, Mr. McLeod, having been read by Mr. Wood, the CHAIRMAN said in accordance with the notice shareholders were requested to meet to take into consideration the proposed scheme for the improvement of the Chinese language. He then read the resolution of the Shanghai office and the directors from the London office and to give their views upon the same. The Directors then in their court met the following questions:—(1) Should Mr. Alfred Wood, Mr. McLeod, and Mr. Iverson, said it was a

POLICE COURT.

3rd September.
BEFORE MR. E. MACKEA
CHIEF CLERK

Yeh; for whose rendition t

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SERIOUS FLOODS IN SHANS

Very heavy rains have fallen lately in this locality, causing great loss of life and property. In almost countless downpours, the water has overflowed the banks of the river, and on Tuesday night (37th July), a large volume of water came pouring down to the city, and the southern part of the city was almost completely under water. The water was so high that the houses of the western gate, and soon a large portion of the city was flooded. The southern part was also completely under water, the people were obliged to take refuge on the tops of the houses. Some were killed by the water, and others were killed by houses falling down in the stream. The weather cleared away at 1 a.m. on Tuesday, and during that day a large number of people were rescued from the houses tops were following those on the houses tops were rescued. The T'u Hu has almost completely been dried, and rushing down in a south-easterly direction has swamped many of the villages. The villagers seem to have been prepared for this, and many of the houses were built on stilts. The crops, which was just harvested, were almost destroyed, and the fields are under water or covered with mud. The officials are doing what they can to get the back of the flood, and to bring the water to the former bed, which is in this locality nearly dry, and they have also distributed amongst those who have been ruined. Rumour says that Sun Kuo Hsin, King of

THE RECENT RIOTS AT NAGASAKI

The Rising Sun of the 23rd August says: "With reference to the recent disturbance created in the native town by Chinese men-of-war's crews, there is not much to report. The trouble was confined to the matter being conducted in connection with closed doors. Masasa Kiyowara (Home Department), Hatoyama (Foreign Department) and Kawada (Judicial Department), were all deputed to wait on the Japanese Consul, the Japanese Consul, and three Chinese officials on the behalf of the Chinese Government. The Court of Enquiry was opened at the Kocho on the 19th August, but the meeting was adjourned to the 21st of a preliminary meeting. The second meeting was held at 10 a.m. on the 21st, with whom we result we are, of course, unable to say.

On the 22nd, another Chinese sailor died at the temporary hospital at No. 15, Gensha (Saidaiji) street, being the eighth Chinese sailor who, with the Japanese, bring the total number of deaths up to ten. On the 24th the Chinese torpedo cruiser *Ten-yuen* and gunboat *Wei-yuen* left port for Korea. The *Chien-yuen* came out of dock at 2:30 p.m. on 26th, and, together with the flag-ship *Ting-yuen*, is expected to leave early on the 28th. Of the wounded, about half of the Japanese have recovered, and are being sent by all way to their respective homes. Of the Chinese, a few have thoroughly recovered, and have been sent on board their respective ships; about thirty more, however, still remain under treatment, of which two are expected to die.

The *Yokichi Nishi* Shimabara publishes the following telegrams:—

NAGASAKI, 21st August.

Admiral Togo has not yet returned, but officers of the flag-ship have frequently visited the Japanese office.

Secre-
as well

GRAND RECEPTION OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS BY PRINCE CH'ING

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TRAN'S ALLEGED ACC

...and with having feloniously re-
the absconding clerk, Pedro
knowing it to have been stolen
Deacon for the prosecution;
a defence—
following further evidence w
Wei said—I am the wife
at Macao. I am a fortune tell
defendant before, his name is T
Deacon—Tang Tang P
—No, Tam Tam Tam.

correspondence is of a commercial nature and private correspondence contributes but a

correspondence is of a commercial nature, and private correspondence contributes but a small proportion to the mails, and needs but a casual consideration in the course of the paper, a slow post would probably be used very sparingly, even if the rate were only a penny. In Australia the conditions are different, and a cheap post is regarded there as a most desirable thing. But with respect to service to the Far East, we have an undoubted right to insist on the consideration of the colony has to make a heavy annual contribution to the Imperial Government in making up the loss on the mail service, and other Eastern Colonies have to do the same, the necessity for this contribution arising wholly from the fact that an excessive payment, £700 per ton, is made for the conveyance of two millions of letters, although the bags there are not to be opened during their transit, and in fact, cause the foreign Governments no more trouble or expense than if they were ordinary goods, except that of course they are carried by fast trains. When a foreign Government establishes a line of small steamers to compete with British lines, Great Britain at once welcomes them with open arms in all her ports, and does everything in her power to facilitate the service; but if she has to ask the assistance of foreign Governments in the carriage of her own mails she has to put her hand in her pocket, and pay to the tune of £700 per ton. The one of the East is sea carriage and the other land carriage, but the fact remains that the postage is an excessive one, and that while England gives every facility she receives nothing.

The Australian Colonies complain with much reason of the working of the Postal Union as at present constituted. In England, which contributes more money to the mails than the whole of the rest of Europe, but has more than 200 millions of population interest in the subject, and of whose importance, and at the convention held at Lisbon in 1885 the Australian colonies were refused any representation, although States such as Greece, Egypt, and Montenegro were admitted to outvote Great Britain. It is not reasonable to suppose that the colonies are not anxious to see the state of things, and that they have their eyes shut. The British Government will have to give its serious attention to the inconvenience of having the mail communication with the East controlled by foreigners, for it is evident that, as the English mail matter transmitted by sea is several times as great as that of all the other countries combined, and that it is the interest of the Continental Governments to maintain a higher rate of postage, since by doing so they receive a large subsidy on English trade without very much affecting their own. A solution of the difficulty would be the establishment of a mail service by the new route *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway, on which the mails would be carried under the control of any of our Colonies Government; and a telegram in any column states that Lord SALISBURY has already promised to subsidise a line of steamers for service across the Pacific from the railway terminals. In fact, to quote from the *Brisbane Courier*, "since the European nations object to the British Empire having no voice in the Postal Union, we are arrayed against them these dependencies have a much greater interest in the carriage of the mails than even to that it would not be a bad idea for Great Britain to withdraw from the Postal Union and to make one of her own with the colonies and dependencies; and with the United States, under the same arrangement, to believe that the present arrangement of the postal service between England and Australia shall be, will be much longer unimpaired, and if the Continental Powers will not work with us on far terms, the British Empire can do better without their assistance in the carriage of mails than they could without us."

CHINA AND RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON KOREA.

The accounts concerning the new intrigue in Korea are so many and so diverse that it is difficult to know what to believe. That there has been a renewed attempt on the part of the Russian Representative in Korea to obtain the concession from the Korean Government of Port Lazareff or to extend his kingdom under the protection of Russia is a fact, and it is, however, generally certain that so far no result has been made by Russia to occupy either Port Lazareff or any other portion of the Korean dominions. The Shanghai *Mercury* publishes an extract from a private letter from Seoul in which the writer attributes the Russian policy to Mr. BAEK, who, he says, sends a Russian agent to the Chinese Minister at Seoul and four Russian agents to the Russian Legation on the eastern coast of Korea, his only authority for the statement being a weekly Korean paper "in which a small three-masted ship was mentioned," which Mr. BAEK had intercepted into four ships. We do not believe in this statement. It is not likely that Mr. BAEK would rely upon the statement of a Korean paper, and being a Chinese scholar he would not be so easily deceived. That is much more probable is that a Russian Minister to Korea has succeeded in accomplishing nothing simply because his schemes were detected too soon. The Chinese Government are exceedingly distrustful—and rightly so—of Russia at the same time no wish to quarrel with the Korean Government. Probably, but for fear of arousing Japanese jealousy, they would have now taken very decided steps to control Korean foreign policy. As it is they are well meddled and nudged to a considerable extent, and it is to be feared they may regret the process. The best plan would be to let come to some understanding with the Chinese Government on the subject and let the Korean Government relieve all responsibility and control of the foreign affairs of the kingdom. It is important to be trusted, and are liable at any moment to become the dupes or the prey of a more aggressive Power. Russia is not disclaiming the right of interfering in Korean territory, but unfortunately she has taught that Russia cannot be trusted, and the mingled folly and weakness of the Korean Government render it peculiarly open to insidious attack. Left to itself Korea might no doubt be whiffled into a Russian protectorate, and certainly might be made a harbour for Russian territory for pecuniary reasons alone. This being the case, it is the interest of Japan to adopt a policy that will effectually prevent any further coquetting with Russia by the Korean Government. The Chinese Government have apparently determined to take

ANNUAL MEETING.

to them, and he bore the ship down upon until it was apparent that the vessel was a raft composed of the top of the ship's deckhouse. The vessel was run alongside, and the two boatswains were taken off; their unseaworthy craft almost exhausted with exposure, their struggles to save themselves from being washed off, and starvation. As soon as their creature comforts had been fittingly attended to, and they had rested sufficiently to be questioned, on account of what had happened to them from the time they left Saigon was obtained. The Last said his name was Suberilla, and he was tired of the weather almost from the time she left Saigon, the 26th ult., until the 29th ult., on the morning of which day she foundered with all hands on board. The heavy weather referred to was doubtless the typhoon experienced by the German steamer *Danvers*, which was her company for a time, and other steamers. On Sunday morning, the 29th ultimo, the *Ferretour* had a quantity of water in her hold and a heavy list, to port, and about 7 very badly, before there was time to leave her anchors, or take any means to save her; she went down with all hands. The top of the deckhouse was carried away, and the boatswain and the other survivor, together with the boatswain and I seemed along with it. The latter two were washed off this raft soon afterwards, and were nearly all the crew in the morning full moon. They said that time he saw them on the raft. The weather gradually calmed down, and the crew of this raft all Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday (the 30th, 31st and 1st ult.) without food or water. A great part of Wednesday passed also without bringing them any succour, and hope had almost deserted them, when they sighted the *Vindobala*, and to their unexpected delight, found it bearing down upon them. In fact, when they were taken off the raft the joy was so extravagant, that those on board the *Vindobala* at first thought they were men. The other survivor said he was by the Chinese crew or Chinese captain, Goo So Kon, as his name was Ah Soon. His account of what occurred up to the time of the foundering of the ship was precisely the same as that of the tidal. He, himself, was on the top of the deckhouse when the ship went down, with three other men, the Chin-chew, the boatswain, and a Malay seaman; the tidal swam to the deckhouse when the ship went down. He saw the rest of the crew in the water up till about an hour after the foundering of the vessel, but none after that time. He was on the raft four days and three nights without food or drink. The tidal said the vessel was manned by a captain, two officers, three engineers, four quarter-masters, 15 Chinese, four China boys, and 13 orangutan labourers. The Chinamen said there were ten Chinese passengers, including one woman.

This is all the information these two men could give. Their knowledge of English is very small, and their ideas are not detailed, but there seems no reason to doubt the correctness of the general outline their stories give of the disaster. There is too much reason to fear that of upwards of 50 persons who were on board the vessel when she left Saigon there are the only two survivors. There is no direct evidence as to what were the causes which occurred to the foundering of the ship. The men do not state that anything was carried away from the ship, so as to let the water into the hold from above, and those on board the *Vindobala* think the side cargo ports must have been insecurely caulked, as the vessel was loaded and sent off hurriedly. This, however, is merely surmise.

This is another of the catastrophic disasters which befell vessels leaving Saigon. Note how hard it fell that port, and have either never again been heard of, or there have been one or two survivors picked up who have given accounts of a foundering in mid ocean. The *Halyard* and the *C. T. Hook* were cases of this kind, and there have been several others.

The *Ferretour* had been on this coast some twenty years. She was a vessel of 700 tons, with a hurricane deck. She left the port on the 17th ultimo, under the command of Captain J. Kelly, and was wrecked on the 29th ultimo, and was raised by the Nam Pak Hong, Bonham Strand West.

The Chinamen survivor was suffering from a badly cut knee when removed from the raft, and he was taken on the 1st inst. to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment, and the other survivor as made to Captain Stuart, of the *Vindobala*, together with his note in the log of the incident of picking up the raft:—

September 1st 1886, 3.30 p.m. Lat. 17 deg. 33 min. North, Long. 110 deg. 42 min. East. Fine clear weather; sighted an object bearing about 10 miles; altered the course to that direction. At 7 a.m. the vessel was struck by a sky-light of a ship's deckhouse with two men, one a Chinaman, the other a Lascar, waving a piece of canvas for a signal. Lowered a boat and took aboard the two men, and the crew, and the crew necessary treatment, and their statements to the next morning as follows:—

"My name is Suberilla. I was a tidal on board the steamer *Ferretour*. We left Saigon on Thursday 29th ultimo, with a cargo of rice bound for Hankow, or Hongkong. On Sunday morning at 7 a.m. it was blowing a strong S.W. wind and no sails set, when the ship took a heavy list to starboard, and foundered very suddenly before any of the boats could be lowered. I was with some of the crew and passengers clinging to pieces of wreck, but a few hours afterwards they all disappeared. We have been four days on the raft, without food or water, and the crew consisted of 52 hands all told, and ten Chinese passengers, one Saigon woman, as follows:—10 lascars, 4 Quarter-masters, 4 China Boys, 13 in all. The Chinese were:—1 Chinese Officer (European), Captain Carey, and 1 Chinese Chief Cook."

S. H. STUART.
Master S. S. *Vindobala*.
Witness, JAMES W. SMITH.

"My name is Ah Soon. I was the Chin-chew's boy on board the steamer *Ferretour* of Singapore. We left Saigon on Thursday morning with a cargo of rice for Hongkong. On Sunday morning, leaving Saigon, strong wind all the time, the ship took a heavy list to port and went down, leaving three others and myself clinging to the raft. We were without food or water, and were washed off and the man that was washed off swam to the skylight after the others went down. We have been four days and three hours on the raft, without food or water. I cannot say how I got off, but I think it was the broken glass of the skylight. I believe there are none excepting the Lascar and myself."

S. H. STUART.
Master S. S. *Vindobala*.
Witness, JAMES W. SMITH.

The cargo was insured in Chinese office.

22 years. About 7 a.m. that day he was in No. 10, 11 and 12, New York, and he was letting down the survey line. He was in the boat with the lighters, the two deceased men assisting him. The deceased were standing on the middle of the shank, and they unfastened the chain, which was fastened to the anchor, and the water was taken on the shank, and the two deceased men came together, crushing the two men between them.

Mr. Saunders showed by a drawing how the anchor was fastened to the shank, and how the boats, with the hawser still round it, and the anchor being slung in between them, drifted nearly together and fastened.

The jury returned on to state that the boat soon after parted again, and he seized Wm. Apt and a sergeant came on and assisted to pull Wm. Apt out of the water. He was taken on board a launch, where he was seen by a surgeon, who had him removed to the Hospital. Witness saw that Lem Ahn's head was crushed. Witness could not say whether the two deceased men were in the boat, or lashing in any way. There were four men about this work, the two deceased on the anchor, him, and another man, and another man in the other. Mr. Saunders explained that, later on, there would have been a large number more men in the boats to look after the anchor; there had been numbers of others with him before he left, and some men were simply left there to unloose the anchor from the shank. He failed to take into account for how it had occurred. He had not examined the thing when he came up first, as he was bent at once on getting the anchor up, and he saw men were in between the boats. He did not see how the hawser was then.

Another boatman was called, and he stated that he was in one of the lighters, and saw the accident. The accident occurred from the anchor slipping in the shank, and the boats were fastened, so that it fell down and hung in a vertical position.

A jurymen (Mr. Sheehan) expressed an opinion that it was very likely to slip in the manner in the way it was then hoisted. He thought it would have been an easy matter to have fastened it in such a way as to prevent this.

Mr. Saunders said it was tied in this way so that it would not slip out of the shank. This was the usual way, and the anchor was tested and found to be secure before he left. He believed the tide, which had fallen about eight inches in that short time, had had some thing to do with it, but he could not say. He was certain that one of the deceased men had grasped the end of the anchor to facilitate lowering it, and, and of course that facilitated its drop. He was not sure men were in between the boats.

Mr. Sheehan asked whether there could not have been another chain put round the end of the anchor which might have been removed when required, and which would have absolutely prevented such an accident.

Mr. Saunders said it could be done, no doubt, but the usual plan had simply been followed.

Another jurymen (Mr. Holmes) said, "Yes, until you find you have made a mess of it. Still it is not a very difficult thing to do. The anchor had been used for years, and its nothing but a pure accident." Mr. Saunders said in future he would see the anchor lashing was put round the end of the anchor, so as to prevent the recurrence of such an accident.

The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

SUPREME COURT.

2nd September.

IN APPEAL.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

CHUK AYEE, APPELLANT, V. NORMAN GILBERT MITCHELL-INNES, RESPONDENT.

Mr. Mackean, who was instructed by Mr. Webber, said he was appearing for the appellant in this case, and before withdrawing he wished to say a few words.

The Chief Justice—I do not understand how this appeal is brought; I do not understand how a magistrate can be a respondent.

Mr. Mackean said he had not, through any application on his part, but through an application made by a firm of solicitors in this colony, he was permitted by the Government to appear under the special circumstances of this case. The Government having granted permission, and the matter in dispute appearing to be purely one of law, in which he was not himself interested, he consented to appear. He was now informed by his client that that permission was withdrawn, but the letter by which this was done was not received until very late, and after he had already appeared and done a certain amount of work.

The Chief Justice—With what object do you make these remarks?

Mr. Mackean—With the object that my late client may have very easily afforded him of obtaining other assistance.

The Chief Justice—Oh yes, of course. If I have any objection to the policy of your appearance in this case it would be a very decided opinion.

Mr. Mackean—I am well assured the policy is a good one, but what I am informed that the Government do not desire to see is that I should have nothing to say about the policy. I beg to withdraw from the case.

The Acting Attorney-General, who, instructed by the Acting Chief Justice, appeared for the respondent, applied that the matter might be adjourned for a week in order that the appellant might have an opportunity afforded him of procuring other assistance.

The Chief Justice said it was a most extraordinary proceeding, making the magistrate respondent.

The Acting Attorney-General said Mr. Mitchell-Innes was the only person who had received notice of the appeal, and he had followed it up, and he intended specially to refer to. The Chief Justice further remarked upon the extraordinary nature of the proceeding, and after some observations the case was adjourned for a week.

WONG AYAN, APPELLANT, V. NORMAN GILBERT MITCHELL-INNES, RESPONDENT.

Mr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Webber, for the appellant, the Acting Attorney-General (Hon. E. J. Akeoyd), instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, for the respondent.

The Acting Chief Justice raised a preliminary objection that no notice had been given by the appellant according to the requirements of sec. 6 of Ord. 4 of 1858. This provided that within three days of the date when he had been delivered to an appellant, he should take notice of the appeal with a notice in writing, to the respondent, and transmit the case to the Supreme Court. In this case, apart from the question of whether the respondent had been duly served, no notice had been made to the respondent or not, no notice had been said upon his client.

His Lordship said the Acting Attorney-General whether he appeared for the Crown.

The Acting Chief Justice enquired whether Mr. Mitchell-Innes had appeared, who was then personally upon whom any notice had been served.

Mr. Ho Kai said that Mr. Mitchell-Innes had appeared. His respondent, he stated the case against him, and stated his case, and he stated that he was not a respondent, but Mr. Mitchell-Innes, and the appellant, taken that view of it himself, and the appellant was therefore bound to serve him.

The Acting Chief Justice enquired whether he had done that that not provide the appellant with serving the notice upon him as required by this Ordinance. As to whether Mr. Mitchell-Innes had been duly served, he enquired that Mr. Mitchell-Innes could not be taken to be the opposite party in this case.

The Chief Justice thought the preliminary objection which the Acting Attorney-General had raised, was not a preliminary objection, and in representing the party who was the real

The Chief Justice—He seems to have done it

This image shows a blank white page. A prominent, dark vertical strip runs along the entire right edge, likely representing the binding or gutter of a book. The rest of the page is empty and contains no text or other markings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the
HALL on THURSDAY EVENING, the 13th
instant, at 6 o'clock, to receive the Comma-
ndant's Report and Statement of Accounts
of the Officers for the ensuing year, and desired
concerning the celebration of the forthcoming
Anniversary of Sir Andrew
D. H. MAGKINTOSH,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1886. [175]
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Agent,
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